

EXHIBIT 6



RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S

college dictionary *with CD-ROM*

RANDOM HOUSE
REFERENCE

NEW YORK TORONTO LONDON SYDNEY AUCKLAND

Random House Webster's College Dictionary
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atomizer to attend

at-om-iz-er (at'ə mī'zər), *n.* an apparatus for reducing liquids to a fine spray, as for medicinal or cosmetic application. [1860-65]

at-om smash'er, *n.* PARTICLE ACCELERATOR. [1935-40]

at-o-my (at'ə mē), *n.* *pl.* -mies. 1. an atom; mote. 2. a small creature; pygmy. [1585-95; sing. use of *L. atomē*, *pl.* of *atomus* ATOM]

a-ton-al (ā tōn'əl), *adj.* marked by atonality. [1920-25] —**a-ton'al-ist**, *n.* —**a-ton'al-ly**, *adv.*

a-to-nal-i-ty (ā'tō nāl'i tē), *n.* music composed without reference to traditional tonality and employing the chromatic pitches on a free and equal basis. [1920-25]

a-tone (ā tōn'), *v.*, **a-toned**, **a-ton-ing**. —*v.i.* 1. to make amends, as for an offense or error or for an offender (usu. fol. by *for*): to atone for one's sins. 2. Obs. to become reconciled; agree. —*v.t.* 3. to make amends for; expiate. 4. Obs. to bring into unity, accord, etc. [1545-55; back formation from ATONEMENT] —**a-ton/a-ble**, **a-tone/a-ble**, *adj.* —**a-ton'er**, *n.* —**a-ton'ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-tone-ment (ā tōn'mənt), *n.* 1. satisfaction or reparation for a wrong or injury; amends. 2. (sometimes cap.) the Christian doctrine that the reconciliation of God and humankind will be accomplished through Christ. 3. (in Christian Science) the state in which humankind exemplifies the attributes of Christ. 4. Archaic. reconciliation; agreement. [1505-15; from phrase *at one* in harmony + -MENT]

a-ton-ic (ā tōn'ik, ā tōn'), *adj.* 1. a. not accented. 2. characterized by atony. —*n.* 3. an unaccented word, syllable, or sound. [1720-30]

at-o-ny (at'n ē) also **a-to-ni-a** (ā tō'nē ā, ā tō'-), *n.* 1. lack of tone or energy; muscular weakness, esp. in a contractile organ. 2. lack of stress accent. [1685-95; < LL *atonia* < Gk. der. of *atōnos* unaccented, languid, lit., toneless. See A-, TONE]

a-top (ā tōp'), *adj.*, *adv.* 1. on or at the top. —*prep.* 2. on the top of: atop the flagpole. [1650-60]

at-o-py (at'ə pē), *n.* allergic hypersensitivity associated with the overproduction of antibody of the IgE type. [1920-25; < Gk *atopia* unusualness < *atopos* unusual] —**a-top-ic** (ā tōp'ik, ā tōp'-), *adj.*

-ator, a suffix that forms nouns corresponding to verbs ending in -ATE, denoting a human agent (*agitor*; *mediator*) or nonhuman entity, esp. a machine (*incubator*; *vibrator*) performing the function named by the verb. Compare -TOR, -OR'. [< L -ator]

-atory, a combination of -ATE and -ORY or -OR', used infrequently as an independent suffix with the same senses as -ORY and -OR': *affirmatory*; *observatory*. [< L -ātorius]

ATP, adenosine triphosphate: a nucleotide that is the primary source of energy in all living cells because of its function in donating a phosphate group during biochemical activities; composed of adenosine, ribose, and three phosphate groups and formed by enzymatic reaction from adenosine diphosphate and an orthophosphate. Compare ADP. [1940-45]

ATPase (ā'tē'pēās, -āz), *n.* adenosine triphosphatase: any of several enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of ATP to ADP and phosphate. [1945-50]

at-ra-bil-i-ous (a'trā bil'yās) also **at-ra-bil'iar**, *adj.* 1. gloomy; morose; melancholy; morbid. 2. irritable; bad-tempered; splenetic. [1645-55; < L *atra bilis* (s) black bile + -ous] —**at-ra-bil'ious-ness**, *n.*

at-ra-zine (a'trā zēn'), *n.* a white, crystalline compound, C₈H₈N₂Cl₂, used as a weed killer. [1960-65; A(MINO-) + TR(I)AZINE]

a-tre-sia (ā trē'zhā, -zhē ā), *n.* the absence, or failure to develop, of a normal body opening or duct, as the ear canal. [1800-10; < Gk *a-* + *trēs* (s) perforation + -ia -IA] —**a-tre'sic** (-zik, -sik), **a-tret-ic** (ā tret'ik), *adj.*

A-tre-us (ā'trē əs, ā'tryōōs), *n.* a legendary king of Mycenae, the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

a-tri-o-ven-tri-cu-lar (ā'trē ō ven trik'yā lər), *adj.* of or pertaining to the atria and ventricles of the heart. Abbr.: AV, A-V [1855-60]

a-trio-ven-tri-cu-lar bun-dle, *n.* a bundle of conducting muscle fibers in the heart leading from the atrioventricular node to the ventricles. Also called *bundle of His*.

a-trio-ven-tri-cu-lar node, *n.* a small mass of conducting muscle fibers in the heart, at the base of the right atrium, that transmits heart-beat impulses to the ventricles. [1930-35]

a-tri-um (ā'trē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **a-tri-a** (ā'trē ā), **a-tri-ums**. 1. a. a usu. skylighted lobby or court, often several stories high, in an office building, hotel, etc. b. a central courtyard or patio open to the sky. c. the main or central room of an ancient Roman house, open to the sky at the center. d. a courtyard, flanked or surrounded by porticoes, in front of an early or medieval Christian church. 2. a. a cavity of the body. b. Also called *auricle*. either of the two thin-walled upper chambers of the heart that receive blood from the veins and force it into the ventricles. [1570-80; < NL, L] —**a-tri'al**, *adj.*

a-tro-cious (ā trō'shəs), *adj.* 1. extremely wicked or brutal: an atrocious crime. 2. shockingly bad: atrocious manners. [1660-70; < L *atrōx*, *s. atrōci* frightful, fierce] —**a-tro-cious-ly**, *adv.* —**a-tro-cious-ness**, *n.*

a-troc-i-ty (ā tros'i tē), *n.*, *pl.* -ties. 1. the quality or state of being atrocious. 2. an atrocious act, thing, or circumstance. [1525-35; < L]

at-ro-phy (a'trə fē), *n.*, *v.*, -phied, -phy-ing. —*n.* Also, **a-tro-phi-a** (ā trō'fē ā). 1. a wasting away of the body or of an organ or part, as from defective nutrition or nerve damage. 2. degeneration or decline, as from disuse. —*v.t.* 3. to affect with atrophy. —*v.i.* 4. to undergo atrophy; wither; degenerate. [1590-1600; earlier *atrophia* (< MF) < LL *atrophia* < Gk; see A-, -TROPHY] —**a-troph-ic** (ā trof'ik, ā trō'fik), *adj.*

at-ro-pine (a'trə pēn', -pin), *n.* a poisonous crystalline alkaloid,

C₁₇H₂₃NO₃, obtained from belladonna or other nightshade plants, used chiefly to relieve spasms or, topically, to dilate the pupil of the eye. [1830-40; < NL *Atrop(a)* belladonna genus < Gk *atropos* not turnip, inflexible; see A-, -TROPE]

At-ro-pos (a'trə pos'), *n.* the Fate who cuts the thread of life.

att., 1. attached. 2. attention. 3. attorney.

at-ta-boy (at'ə bōi'), *interj.* Informal. (used as an expression of encouragement or approval to a boy, man, or male animal.) [1905-10, Amer.]

at-tach (ə tach'), *v.t.* 1. to fasten or affix; join; connect: to attach papers with a staple. 2. to join in action or function; make part of: to attach oneself to a group. 3. to place on temporary duty with a military unit. 4. to include as a quality or condition of something: One proviso is attached to this legacy. 5. to assign or attribute: to attach significance to a gesture. 6. to bind by ties of affection, regard, or the like. 7. to take (persons or property) by legal authority. 8. Obs. to lay hold of; seize. —*v.i.* 9. to adhere; pertain; belong (usu. fol. by *to* or *upon*): No blame attaches to him. [1300-50; OF *attacher* to fasten, al-pon; from *estachier* to fasten with or to a stake < Gmc *stakka STAKE]

—**at-tach/a-ble**, *adj.* —**at-tach'er**, *n.*

at-ta-ché (a ta shā', at'ā; esp. Brit. a tash'ā), *n.*, *pl.* -chés. 1. a diplomatic official or a military officer assigned to an embassy or legation in a foreign country, esp. in a technical capacity. 2. Also, **at'ta-ché**, in a foreign country, esp. in a technical capacity. 2. Also, **at'ta-ché**, ATTACHÉ CASE. [1825-35; < F: ptp. of *attacher* to ATTACH]

attaché case, *n.* a flat, usu. rigid briefcase for carrying business papers, documents, etc. [1900-05]

at-tached (ə tach't'), *adj.* 1. joined; connected; bound. 2. Zool. permanently fixed to the substratum; sessile. [1545-55]

at-tach-ment (ə tach'mənt), *n.* 1. the act of attaching or the state of being attached. 2. a feeling that binds one to a person, thing, cause, ideal, or the like; devotion; regard. 3. something that attaches; a fastener or tie. 4. an additional or supplementary device: *attachments* for an electric drill. 5. seizure of property or persons by legal authority, esp. seizure of a defendant's property as security for debt. 6. something attached, as a document added to a letter. [1400-50] —*Syn.* See ADDITION.

at-tack (ə tak'), *v.t.* 1. to set upon in a forceful, violent, hostile, or aggressive way, with or without a weapon; begin fighting with: The guard dog attacked the prowler. 2. to begin hostilities against; start an offensive against: to attack the enemy. 3. to accuse, blame, or criticize severely; abuse verbally. 4. to try to harm, undermine, or destroy, esp. with verbal abuse: to attack someone's reputation. 5. to set about doing or working on vigorously. 6. (of disease, destructive agencies, etc.) to begin to affect. —*v.i.* 7. to make an attack; begin hostilities. —*n.* 8. the act of attacking; onslaught; assault. 9. a military offensive against an enemy or enemy position. 10. seizure by disease, illness, or other condition: an attack of indigestion; an attack of hiccups. 11. an experiencing of some sensation or response: an attack of remorse; an attack of the giggles. 12. the beginning or initiating of some action; onset. 13. an aggressive move in a performance or contest. 14. the approach or manner of approach in beginning a musical phrase. [1590-1600; < MF *atta(c)quer* < It *attaccare* to attack, ATTACH] —**at-tack/a-ble**, *adj.* —**at-tack'er**, *n.* —*Syn.* ATTACK, ASSAIL, ASSAULT all mean to set upon someone forcibly, with hostile or violent intent. ATTACK is a general word that applies to the beginning of any planned aggressive action, physical or verbal: to attack an enemy from ambush; to attack a candidate's record. ASSAIL implies a vehement, sudden, and usu. repeated attack that aims to weaken an opponent: assailed by gunfire; assailed by gossip. ASSAULT implies a violent physical attack involving direct contact; it may also refer to a sudden and violent verbal attack: an elderly couple assaulted by a mugger; a reputation assaulted by the press.

at-tain (ə tain'), *v.t.* 1. to reach, achieve, or accomplish; gain; obtain: to attain one's goals. 2. to come to or arrive at: to attain the mountain peak. —*v.i.* 3. to succeed in reaching something: to attain to knowledge. 4. to reach in the course of development or growth: These trees attain to remarkable height. [1300-50; ME *atei(g)nen* < AF, OF *ateign*, *s.* of *ateindre* < VL **attangere* (for L *attingere*) = L *at-* + *tangere* to touch] —**at-tain/a-ble**, *adj.* —**at-tain/a-bil-i-ty**, **at-tain/a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**at-tain'er**, *n.* —*Syn.* See GAIN.

at-tain-der (ə tain'dər), *n.* 1. the extinction of a person's civil rights upon being sentenced to death or outlawry for treason or a felony. 2. Obs. dishonor. [1425-75; late ME, *n.* use of AF *attaindre* to convict, OF *ataindre* to convict, ATTAIN]

at-tain-ment (ə tain'mənt), *n.* 1. the act of attaining. 2. something attained; a personal acquirement; achievement. [1350-1400]

at-taint (ə tānt'), *v.t.* 1. to punish with attainer. 2. to disgrace. 3. Archaic. to accuse. 4. Obs. to prove the guilt of. —*n.* 5. Obs. a stain; disgrace; taint. [1250-1300; ME *ataynten*, der. of *ataynt* convicted < AF, OF, ptp. of *ataindre* to convict, ATTAIN]

at-tar (at'ər), *n.* a perfume or essential oil obtained from flowers or petals. [1790-1800; short for Pers *atar-gül* attar of roses]

at-tempt (ə tempt'), *v.t.* 1. to make an effort at; try; undertake: to attempt a difficult task. 2. Archaic. to attack; move against in a hostile manner: to attempt a person's life. 3. Archaic. to tempt. —*n.* 4. an effort made to accomplish something. 5. an attack or assault: an attempt on a person's life. [1350-1400; ME < AF *atempter* < L *atemptare* to test, tamper with. See AT-, TEMPT] —**at-tempt/a-ble**, *adj.*

at-tend (ə tend'), *v.t.* 1. to be present at: to attend school. 2. to go with as a concomitant or result; accompany: Fever may attend a cold. 3. to take care of; minister to: a nurse attending a patient. 4. to wait upon; accompany or serve: The retainers attended their lord. 5. to

- point, or sign, as a cedilla, tilde, circumflex, or macron, added or attached to a letter, as to distinguish it from another of similar form, to give it a particular phonetic value, or to indicate stress. —*adj.* 2. diagnostic. [1670-80; < Gk *diakritikós* separating] critical. 3. diagnostic. [1670-80; < Gk *diakritikós* separating]
- di-a-crit-i-cal** (dī'ə krī'tī kəl), *adj.* 1. serving to distinguish; distinctive. 2. capable of distinguishing. 3. serving as a diacritic. [1740-50] —*di-a-crit-i-cal-ly*, *adv.*
- di-a-del-phous** (dī'ə del'fəs), *adj.* (of stamens) united into two sets by their filaments. [1800-10]
- di-a-dem** (dī'ə dem'), *n.* 1. CROWN (def. 1). 2. an ornamental headband worn as a symbol of royalty. 3. royal dignity or authority. [1250-1300; ME *diademe* (< AF) < L *diadēma* < Gk *diadēma* fillet, band]
- di-ad-ro-mous** (dī ad'rə məs), *adj.* (of fish) migrating between fresh and salt waters. [1945-50]
- di-aer-e-sis** (dī er'ə sis), *n.*, *pl.* -ses (-sēz'). DIERESIS.
- di-a-graph** (dī'ə grəf), *n.* 1. diagram. 2. diagram.
- di-a-gen-e-sis** (dī'ə jen'ə sis), *n.* the physical and chemical changes occurring in sediments between the times of deposition and solidification. [1885-90] —*di-a-gen-et-ic* (-jə net'ik), *adj.*
- di-a-ge-o-trop-ic** (dī'ə jē'ə trop'ik, -trō'pik), *adj.* (of plants) having a tendency for the rhizomes, branches, etc., to grow at a right angle to the direction of gravity. [1875-80] —*di-a-ge-o-tro-pism* (-o'trap'izəm), *n.*
- di-ag-nose** (dī'əg nōz', -nōz', dī'əg nōs', -nōz'), *v.* -nosed, -nos-ing. —*v.t.* 1. to determine the identity of (a disease, illness, etc.) by a medical examination. 2. to ascertain the cause or nature of (a disorder or problem) from the symptoms. —*v.i.* 3. to make a diagnosis. [1860-65; back formation from DIAGNOSIS] —*di-ag-nos-a-ble*, *adj.*
- di-ag-no-sis** (dī'əg nō'sis), *n.*, *pl.* -ses (-sēz'). 1. a. the process of determining by medical examination the nature and circumstances of a diseased condition. b. the decision reached from such an examination. 2. an analysis of the cause or nature of a situation. 3. an answer or solution to a problematic situation. 4. Biol. a precise description of a taxon. [1675-85; < NL < Gk *diagnōsis* = *diagignōskein* (to discern, determine (*dia-* DIA- + *gignōskein* to know) + *-sis* -sis)]
- di-ag-nos-tic** (dī'əg nōs'tik), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or used in diagnosis. 2. serving to identify or characterize; being a precise indication. —*n.* 3. DIAGNOSIS (def. 1). 4. a symptom or characteristic of value in diagnosis. 5. a device or substance used for the analysis or detection of diseases or other medical conditions. [1615-25; < Gk *diagnostikós* der. of *diagignōskein* (see DIAGNOSIS)] —*di-ag-nos-ti-cal-ly*, *adv.*
- di-ag-nos-ti-cian** (dī'əg nō stish'ən), *n.* a specialist or expert in making diagnoses. [1865-70]
- di-ag-nos-tics** (dī'əg nōs'tiks), *n.* (used with a *sing. v.*) the discipline or practice of diagnosis. [1660-70]
- di-ag-o-nal** (dī ag'ə nəl, -ag'nəl), *adj.* 1. a. connecting two nonadjacent angles or vertices of a polygon or polyhedron: a *diagonal line*. b. extending from one edge of a solid figure to an opposite edge: a *diagonal plane*. 2. having an oblique direction. 3. having oblique lines or markings. —*n.* 4. a diagonal line or plane. 5. VIRGULE. 6. a diagonal row, part, or pattern. [1535-45; < L *diagonālis* < Gk *diagon*(ios) from angle to angle (see DIA-, -CON)] —*di-ag-o-nal-ly*, *adv.*
- di-a-gram** (dī'ə grām'), *n.*, *v.* -grammed, -grammed, -gram-ing or -gram-ming. —*n.* 1. a drawing or plan that outlines and explains the parts or operation of something. 2. a figure, usu. consisting of a line drawing, made to accompany and illustrate a geometrical theorem or the like. 3. a chart or plan. —*v.t.* 4. to make a diagram of. [1610-20; < L *diagramma* < Gk: that which is marked out by lines. See DIA-, -GRAM'] —*di-a-gram-ma-ble*, *adj.* —*di-a-gram-mat'ic* (-grə mat'ik), *adj.* —*di-a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly*, *adv.*
- di-al** (dī'əl, dīl), *n.*, *v.* -dialed, *di-al-ing* or (*esp. Brit.*) *di-alled*, *di-al-ling*. —*n.* 1. a plate or disk on a clock, watch, or sundial, containing graduated markings or figures, upon which the time of day is indicated by hands, pointers, or shadows. 2. a plate or disk with markings or figures for indicating or registering some measurement or number, usu. by means of a pointer. 3. a rotatable plate, disk, or knob used for regulating a mechanism, making and breaking electrical connections, or the like, esp. one that tunes a radio or television. 4. a. ROTARY DIAL. b. a set of numbered and lettered push buttons on a telephone that perform the function of a rotary dial. 5. radio or television broadcasting: a *new personality on the morning dial*. —*v.t.* 6. to indicate or register on or as if on a dial. 7. to measure with or as if with a dial. 8. to regulate or select by means of a dial. 9. to make a telephone call to. —*v.i.* 10. to dial a telephone. 11. to tune in or regulate by means of a dial. [1400-50; late ME: sundial, presumably < ML *dialis* daily (L *dies*) day + *-alis* -al)]
- dial**, 1. dialect; dialectal. 2. dialectic; dialectical.
- di-a-lect** (dī'ə lekt'), *n.* 1. a variety of a language distinguished from other varieties by features of phonology, grammar, and vocabulary and by its use by a group of speakers set off from others geographically or socially. 2. a provincial, rural, or socially distinct variety of a language that differs from the standard language. 3. any special variety of a language: the *literary dialect*. 4. a language considered as one of a group that have a common ancestor: *Persian, Latin, and English are Indo-European dialects*. [1545-55; < L *dialectus* < Gk *diálekto* der. of *dialegesthai* to converse (dia- DIA- + *legein* to speak)] —*Syn.* See LANGUAGE.
- di-a-lect-al** (dī'ə lek'təl), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dialect. [1825-35] —*di-a-lect-al-ly*, *adv.* —*Usage.* In linguistics DIA-
- LECTAL, NOT DIALECTAL, is the term more commonly used to denote regional or social language variation.
- di-a-lect at/las**, *n.* LINGUISTIC ATLAS. [1930-35]
- di-a-lect geog/raphy**, *n.* LINGUISTIC GEOGRAPHY. [1925-30]
- di-a-lect-ic** (dī'ə lek'tik), *adj.* Also, *dialectical*. 1. pertaining to or of the nature of logical argumentation. 2. DIALECTAL. —*n.* 3. the art or practice of debate or conversation by which the truth of a theory or opinion is arrived at logically. 4. logical argumentation. 5. HEGELIAN DIALECTIC. 6. *dialectics*, (often used with a *sing. v.*) the arguments or bases of dialectical materialism, including the elevation of matter over mind and a constantly changing reality with a material basis. 7. the juxtaposition or interaction of conflicting ideas, forces, etc. [1350-1400; (< AF) < L *dialectica* < Gk *diálekktikē* (technē) argumentative (art), fem. of *diálekktikós*. See DIALECT, -IC] —*di-a-lect-i-cal-ly*, *adv.*
- di-a-lect-i-cal** (dī'ə lek'tī kəl), *adj.* 1. DIALECTIC (def. 1). 2. DIALECTAL. [1520-30] —*Usage.* See DIALECTAL.
- di-a-lect-i-cal mate/ri-alism**, *n.* the Marxian system of thought that combines philosophical materialism with the Hegelian dialectic and forms the theoretical basis for Communism. [1925-30]
- di-a-lect-i-cian** (dī'ə lek'tish'ən), *n.* 1. a person skilled in dialectic. 2. a specialist in dialects; dialectologist. [1685-95; < F]
- di-a-lect-to-l-o-gy** (dī'ə lek'tol'ə jē), *n.* the study of dialects. [1875-80] —*di-a-lect-to-log'i-cal*, *adj.* —*di-a-lect-to-log-i-cal-ly*, *adv.*
- di-al-er** (dī'ə lər, dī'lar), *n.* 1. one that dials. 2. an electronic device attached to a telephone to call preselected numbers automatically.
- di-al-og box**, *n.* Computers. (in a graphical user interface) a box, called up temporarily on the screen, that asks for user input.
- di-a-log-ic** (dī'ə loj'ik) also **di-a-log'i-cal**, *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by dialogue. [1825-35; < ML < Gk] —*di-a-log-i-cal-ly*, *adv.*
- di-al-o-gist** (dī al'ə jist), *n.* 1. a speaker in a dialogue. 2. a writer of a dialogue. [1650-60; < LL < Gk] —*di-a-lo-gis'tic* (-ə lō jis'tik), *adj.* —*di-a-lo-gis'ti-cal-ly*, *adv.*
- di-a-logue or di-a-log** (dī'ə lōg', -log'), *n.*, *v.* -logued, -logu-ing. —*n.* 1. conversation between two or more persons. 2. the conversation between characters in a novel, drama, etc. 3. an exchange of ideas or opinions on a particular issue esp. with a view to reaching an amicable agreement. 4. a literary work in the form of a conversation. —*v.i.* 5. to carry on a dialogue; converse. 6. to discuss areas of disagreement frankly in order to resolve them. —*v.t.* 7. to put into the form of a dialogue. [1175-1225; ME < OF *dialogue*, L *dialogus* < Gk *diálogos*, *n.* der. of *diálogos* (to converse)] —*di-a-logu'er*, *n.*
- di-al tone**, *n.* a steady telephone tone indicating that the line is ready for dialing. [1890-95]
- dial-up**, *adj.* available or transmitted via telephone lines: *Use your modem to get dial-up technical support for the software.*
- di-a-ly-sis** (dī al'ə sis), *n.*, *pl.* -ses (-sēz'). 1. the separation of crystalloids from colloids in a solution by diffusion through a membrane. 2. the process, used in treating kidney disease, by which uric acid and urea are removed from circulating blood by means of a dialyzer. [1580-90; < LL < Gk *diálusis* a separation, der. of *dialýein* (to part, separate (*dia-* DIA- + *lýein* to loosen)] —*di-a-lyt'ic* (-ə lit'ik), *adj.*
- di-a-lyze** (dī'ə līz'), *v.* -lyzed, -lyz-ing. —*v.t.* 1. to subject to dialysis; separate or procure by dialysis. —*v.i.* 2. to undergo dialysis. [1860-65] —*di-a-lyz-a-ble*, *adj.* —*di-a-lyz'er*, *n.* —*di-a-lyz-a'tion*, *n.*
- diam.**, diameter.
- di-a-mag-net** (dī'ə mag'nit), *n.* a substance, as bismuth or copper, whose permeability is less than that of a vacuum: in a magnetic field, its induced magnetism is in a direction opposite to that of iron. [1860-65] —*di-a-mag-net'ic* (-net'ik), *adj.* —*di-a-mag-net-ism*, *n.*
- di-a-man-té** (dē'ə mán tã'), *n.* 1. glittery ornamentation, as of sequins. 2. fabric covered with this. [1900-05; < F *diamanté* ornamented with diamonds, ptp. of *diamanter*, *v.* der. of *diamant* DIAMOND]
- di-am-e-ter** (dī am'i tər), *n.* 1. a. a straight line passing through the center of a circle or sphere and meeting the circumference or surface at each end. b. a straight line passing from side to side of any figure or body, through its center. 2. the length of such a line. 3. the width of a circular or cylindrical object. [1350-1400; ME *diametre* < OF < L *diametros* < Gk *diámetros* diagonal, diameter = *dia-* DIA- + *-metros*, der. of *metron* METER'] —*di-am'e-tral*, *adj.*
- di-a-met-ri-cal** (dī'ə me'tri kəl) also **di-a-met'ric**, *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or along a diameter. 2. being in direct opposition or at opposite extremes: *diametrical opinions*. [1545-55; < Gk *diámetrikós* (*diámetr*(os) DIAMETER + *-ikos* -ic) + *-al*'] —*di-a-met-ri-cal-ly*, *adv.*
- di-a-mide** (dī'ə mid', dī am'id), *n.* a chemical compound containing two amide groups. [1865-70]
- di-am-ine** (dī'ə mēn', dī am'in), *n.* a chemical compound containing two amino groups. [1865-70]
- dia-mond** (dī'mənd, dī'ə-), *n.* 1. a pure or nearly pure, extremely hard form of carbon crystallized in the isometric system. 2. a piece of this substance. 3. a transparent, flawless or almost flawless piece of this mineral, esp. when cut and polished, valued as a precious gem. 4. a piece of jewelry containing a diamond. 5. a piece of this mineral used in a drill or cutting tool. 6. an equilateral quadrilateral, esp. as placed with its diagonals vertical and horizontal. 7. a red rhombus-shaped figure on a playing card. 8. a card bearing such figures. 9. diamonds, (used with a *sing. or pl. v.*) the suit so marked. 10. a. the infield in baseball. b. the entire playing field. —*adj.* 11. made of or set with diamonds. 12. having the shape of a diamond. 13. indicating the 60th or 75th event of a series, as a wedding anniversary. —*v.t.* 14. to adorn with or as if with diamonds. —*Idiom.* 15. diamond in the

energy audit to engorge

forcefulness of expression. 7. *Physics*. the capacity to do work. *Sym-bol*: E. 8. a source of usable power, as fossil fuel or electricity. [1575-85; < LL *energia* < Gk *enérgeia* activity < *energe-* (s. of *energein* to be in action, operate = *en-* EN-¹ + *-ergein*, der. of *érgos* work) + *-ia* -¹]

en/ergy au/dit, *n.* a technical check of energy use, as in a home or factory, to monitor and evaluate consumption. [1975-80]

en/ergy bar/, *n.* a bar-shaped food having a high carbohydrate and protein content, supplemented with vitamins and minerals. [1980-85]

en/ergy effi/ciency ra/tio, *n.* a measure of the efficiency of a heating or cooling system, equal to the ratio of the output in BTU per hour to the input in watts. *Abbr.*: EER

en/ergy lev/el, *n.* one of a quantized series of states in which matter may exist, each having constant energy and separated from others in the series by finite quantities of energy. Also called **en/ergy state/**.

En/ergy Star/ Pro/gram, *n.* a program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency encouraging the manufacture of electric and electronic appliances and devices, as refrigerators or personal computers, that can reduce their energy consumption. [1990-95]

en-er-vate (v. *en/ər vāt/*; *adj.* *i nūr/vit/*), *v.* -**vat-ed**, -**vat-ing**, *adj.* -**vat-ing**. 1. to deprive of force or strength; destroy the vigor of; weaken. -*adj.* 2. lacking strength or vitality; enervated. [1595-1605; < L *ēnervātus*, ptp. of *ēnervāre* = *ē-* + *-nervāre*, der. of *nervus* sinew (see NERVE)] -**en/er-va/tion**, *n.* -**en/er-va/tive**, *adj.* -**en/er-va/tor**, *n.*

en-fant ter-ri-ble (än fän te rē/bəl/), *n.*, pl. **en-fants ter-ri-bles** (än fän te rē/bəlz/). *French*. 1. a person who causes embarrassment by saying or doing indiscreet things. 2. a person whose work, thought, or behavior is so unconventional as to shock. [lit., terrible child]

en-fee-ble (en fē/bəl/), *v.t.* -**bled**, -**bling**, to make feeble. [1300-50; ME < OF *enfeblir*] -**en-fee/ble-ment**, *n.* -**en-fee/bler**, *n.*

en-feoff (en fēf/, -fēf/), *v.t.* to invest with a freehold estate in land. [1350-1400; ME *enfe(o)ffen* < AF *enfe(o)ffer* = *en-* EN-¹ + OF *fieffer*, *fieffer*, der. of *fief* fief] -**en-feoff/ment**, *n.*

en-fet-ter (en fēt/ər/), *v.t.* to bind with fetters.

En/field ri/ffle, *n.* a bolt-action, breech-loading, .30-caliber magazine rifle used in World War I. [after ENFIELD, England, where first made]

en-fi-lade (en fä lād/, -lād/), *n.*, *v.* -**lad-ed**, -**lad-ing**. -*n.* 1. sweeping gunfire, as from along the length of a line of troops. 2. an axial arrangement, as of doorways connecting a group of rooms, providing a long vista. -*v.t.* 3. to attack with an enfilade. [1695-1705; < F < *enfil(er)* to thread, string < L *filum* thread]

en-fleu-rage (än flə rāzh/), *n.* a process of extracting perfumes by exposing odorless oils or fats to the exhalations of flowers. [1850-55; < F, = *enflour(er)* to impregnate with scent of flowers]

en-fold (en fōld/), *v.t.* 1. to wrap up; envelop. 2. to surround with or as if with folds. 3. to hug or clasp; embrace. 4. to form into a fold or folds. [1585-95] -**en-fold/er**, *n.* -**en-fold/ment**, *n.*

en-force (en fōrs/, -fōrs/), *v.t.* -**forced**, -**forc-ing**. 1. to put or keep in force; compel obedience to: to enforce a law. 2. to obtain by force or compulsion; compel: to enforce obedience. 3. to impose (a course of action) upon a person. 4. to support by force. 5. to impress or urge forcibly. [1275-1325; ME < AF *enforcer*, OF *enforcier*, *enforc(ir)* = *en-* EN-¹ + *forc(e)r* to force] -**en-force/a-ble**, *adj.* -**en-force/a-bil-ity**, *n.* -**en-forc/ed-ly**, *adv.* -**en-force/ment**, *n.*

en-forc-er (en fōr/sər/, -fōr-/), *n.* 1. a person or thing that enforces. 2. a member of a group, esp. a gang, charged with keeping dissident members obedient. [1570-80]

en-fran-chise (en frän/chīz/), *v.t.* -**chised**, -**chis-ing**. 1. to admit to citizenship, esp. to the right of voting. 2. to endow (a city, constituency, etc.) with municipal or parliamentary rights. 3. to set free; liberate, as from slavery. [1505-15; < MF, OF *enfranchiss-* (long s. of *enfranchir* to free) = *en-* EN-¹ + *franch-* free (see FRANK) + *-iss-* -*ish*] -**en-fran/chise-ment** (-chīz mant, -chīz-), *n.* -**en-fran/chis-er**, *n.*

ENG, electronic news gathering: a system of news reportage using portable television cameras and sound equipment.

Eng., English.

eng., 1. engine. 2. engineer. 3. engineering. 4. engraved. 5. engraver. 6. engraving.

en-gage (en gāj/), *v.* -**gaged**, -**gag-ing**. -*v.t.* 1. to occupy the attention or efforts of; involve: He engaged her in conversation. 2. to secure for aid, employment, or use; hire. 3. to attract and hold fast: The book engaged my attention. 4. to attract or please. 5. to bind, as by a pledge or promise; make liable. 6. to bind by a pledge to marry; betroth (usu. used in the passive). 7. to enter into conflict with. 8. to cause (gears or the like) to become interlocked; interlock with. 9. to attach or secure. -*v.i.* 10. to occupy oneself; become involved: to engage in politics. 11. to take employment. 12. to assume an obligation. 13. to enter into conflict. 14. (of gears) to interlock. [1515-25; < MF *engager*, OF *engagier*] -**en-gag/er**, *n.*

en-ga-gé (Fr. än ga zhā/), *adj.* involved in or committed to something, as a political cause. [1950-55; < F: lit., engaged]

en-gaged (en gāj/d/), *adj.* 1. busy or occupied. 2. pledged to be married; betrothed: an engaged couple. 3. committed or involved. 4. involved in conflict with. 5. a. (of gears) interlocked. b. (of wheels) in gear with each other. 6. built so as to be or appear to be attached to or partly embedded in a wall: an engaged column. [1605-15] -**en-gag/ed-ly**, *adv.* -**en-gag/ed-ness**, *n.*

en-gage-ment (en gāj/mənt/), *n.* 1. the act of engaging or the state of being engaged. 2. an appointment or arrangement, esp. to be somewhere or do something at a particular time. 3. an agreement to marry; betrothal. 4. a pledge; an obligation or agreement. 5. employ-

ment, or a period or post of employment. 6. an encounter, conflict, or battle. 7. the act or state of interlocking. [1615-25]

en-gag-ing (en gāj/ing/), *adj.* winning; attractive; pleasing: an engaging smile. [1665-75] -**en-gag/ing-ly**, *adv.* -**en-gag/ing-ness**, *n.*

en garde (än gärd/, än/), *interj.* (used as a direct call to fencers to assume the prescribed position preparatory to action.) [< F: on guard]

en-gar-land (en gār/länd/), *v.t.* to encircle with or as if with a garland. [1575-85]

en-gen-der (en jen/dər/), *v.t.* 1. to produce, cause, or give rise to. *Hatred engendered violence.* 2. to beget; procreate. -*v.i.* 3. to be produced or caused; come into existence: [1275-1325; ME < OF *engender* < L *ingenēre* = *in-* EN-¹ + *generāre* to beget]

engin., engineering.

en-gine (en/jən/), *n.* 1. a machine for converting thermal energy into mechanical energy or power to produce force and motion. 2. a railroad locomotive. 3. FIRE ENGINE. 4. any mechanical contrivance. 5. a machine or instrument used in warfare, as a battering ram, catapult, or piece of artillery. 6. Obs. an instrument of torture. [1250-1300; ME *engin* < OF < L *ingenium* nature, innate quality, esp. mental power, hence a clever invention] -**en/gined**, *adj.* -**en/gine-less**, *adj.*

en/gine block/, *n.* CYLINDER BLOCK.

en/gine com/pany, *n.* a unit of a city's fire department in command of one or more firefighting vehicles. [1810-20, Amer.]

en-gi-neer (en/jə nēr/), *n.* 1. a person trained and skilled in any of various branches of engineering: a civil engineer. 2. a person trained and skilled in the design, construction, and use of engines or machines. 3. a person who operates or is in charge of an engine or locomotive. 4. a member of an army, navy, or air force specially trained in engineering work. 5. a skillful manager: a political engineer. -*v.t.* 6. to plan, construct, or manage as an engineer. 7. to alter or create by means of genetic engineering. 8. to arrange, manage, or carry through by skillful or artful contrivance. [1350-1400; < OF *enginier* < ML *ingeniātor*, der. of *ingeniāre* to design, devise (v. der. of *ingenium*; see ENGINE)]

en-gi-neer-ing (en/jə nēr/ing/), *n.* 1. the practical application of science and mathematics, as in the design and construction of machines, vehicles, structures, roads, and systems. 2. the action, work, or profession of an engineer. 3. skillful or artful contrivance or manipulation. [1710-20]

en-gird (en gūrd/), *v.t.* -**girt** or -**gird-ed**, -**gird-ing**, to encircle.

en-gird-le (en gūrd/le/), *v.t.* -**dled**, -**dling**, to engird. [1595-1605]

Eng-lish (ing/glish or, often, -lish/), *n.* 1. the West Germanic language of England: the official language of the United Kingdom and an official, standard, or auxiliary language in the U.S. and regions formerly under British or U.S. dominion, as Ireland, Canada, Australia, and parts of the Caribbean, Africa, South Asia, and Oceania. *Abbr.*: E. 2. (used with a pl. v.) a. the inhabitants of England. b. natives of England or persons of English ancestry living outside England. 3. English language, composition, and literature as a course of study in school. 4. simple, straightforward language. 5. (sometimes L.C.) a. a spinning motion imparted to a ball, esp. in billiards. b. BODY ENGLISH. 6. a 14-point printing type. 7. a grade of calendered paper having a smooth matte finish. -*adj.* 8. of or pertaining to England, its inhabitants, or the language English. -*v.t.* 9. to translate into English. 10. to adopt (a foreign word) into English; Anglicize. [bef. 900; ME; OE *Englisc* = *Engle* (pl.) the English (cf. L *Angli*; see ANGLE) + *-isc* -*ish*] -**Eng/lish-ness**, *n.*

Eng/lish break/fast, *n.* a hearty breakfast typically including eggs, bacon or ham, toast, and tea or coffee. [1800-10]

Eng/lish cock/er span/iel, *n.* one of an English breed of spaniels similar to the cocker spaniel but slightly larger. [1945-50]

Eng/lish dai/sy, *n.* the common European daisy, *Bellis perennis*. [1885-90]

Eng/lish horn/, *n.* a large oboe, a fifth lower in pitch than the ordinary oboe, having a pear-shaped bell and producing a mellow tone. [1830-40]

Eng-lish-man (ing/glish mən or, often, -lish-/), *n.*, pl. -**men**. a native or inhabitant of England. [bef. 950]

Eng/lish muf-fin, *n.* a flat muffin made from yeast dough, usually baked on a griddle, and then split and toasted before being eaten. [1925-30]

Eng/lish sad/dle, *n.* a saddle having a steel cantle and pommel, no horn, full side flaps usu. set forward, a well-padded leather seat, and a saddle tree designed to conform to the line of the rider's back. [1930-35]

Eng/lish set/ter, *n.* one of a breed of large setters having a long, flat coat, usu. white flecked with a darker color. [1855-1860]

Eng/lish son/net, *n.* SHAKESPEAREAN SONNET. [1900-05]

Eng/lish spar/row, *n.* HOUSE SPARROW. [1875-80, Amer.]

Eng/lish spring/er span/iel, *n.* one of an English breed of springer spaniels having a medium-length, usu. black-and-white or liver-and-white coat. [1915-20]

Eng/lish sys-tem, *n.* the foot-pound-second system of measurement.

Eng/lish toy/ span/iel, *n.* one of a breed of toy spaniels having a long, silky coat, a rounded head, and a short, upturned muzzle. [1930-35]

Eng/lish wal/nut, *n.* 1. a walnut tree, *Juglans regia*. 2. the nut of this tree, widely used in cooking. [1765-75, Amer.]

Eng-lish-wom-an (ing/glish woom/ən or, often, -lish-/), *n.*, pl. -**wom-en**. a woman who is a native or inhabitant of England. [1520-30]

en-gorge (en gōrj/), *v.t.*, *v.i.* -**gorged**, -**gorg-ing**. 1. to swallow

paralanguage to parapet

genus *Aratinga* and allied genera. [1575-85; < MF *parroquet*, appar. orig. a dim. of *P(i)errot*, dim. of *Pierre Peter*, as a name for a parrot]

par-a-lan-guage (par'ə lang'gwij), *n.* features that accompany speech and contribute to communication but are not considered part of the language system, esp. vocal features, as voice quality. [1955-60]

par-al-de-hyde (pə ral'də hīd'), *n.* a colorless liquid compound, $C_6H_8O_2$, produced by polymerization of acetaldehyde, used in medicine as a rapidly acting sedative and hypnotic. [1855-60]

par-a-le-gal (par'ə lē'gal), *n.* 1. an attorney's assistant trained to perform certain legal tasks but not licensed to practice law. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to paralegals. [1970-75]

par-a-lin-guis-tics (par'ə ling'gwis'tiks), *n.* (used with a sing. *v.*) the study of paralanguage. [1955-60] —**par-a-lin-guis'tic**, *adj.*

par-al-lax (par'ə laks'), *n.* 1. the apparent displacement of an observed object due to a change in the position of the observer. 2. the apparent angular displacement of a celestial body due to its being observed from the surface instead of from the center of the earth or due to its being observed from the earth instead of from the sun. 3. the difference between the view of an object as seen through the picture-taking lens of a camera and the view as seen through a separate viewfinder. [1585-95; < Gk *parallaxis* change = *parallak-* (s. of *parallassein* to cause to alternate = *para-* *PARA-* + *allassein* to vary, akin to *dillos* other) + *-sis* -*sis*] —**par-al-lac'tic** (-lak'tik), *adj.*

par-al-lel (par'ə lel', -lə), *adj.*, *n.*, *v.* —**leled**, **-leling** or (esp. Brit.) **-leled**, **-leling**, *adv.* —*adj.* 1. extending in the same direction, equidistant at all points, and never converging or diverging: *parallel rows of chairs*. 2. having the same direction, nature, tendency, or course; corresponding; similar: *parallel interests*. 3. *a.* (of straight lines) lying in the same plane but never meeting no matter how far extended. *b.* (of planes) having common perpendiculars. *c.* (of a single line, plane, etc.) equidistant from another or others (usu. fol. by *to* or *with*). 4. having parts that are parallel. 5. having electrical components connected in parallel: *a parallel circuit*. 6. *a.* progressing at the same intervallic distance: *parallel lines in music*. *b.* sharing the same tonic: *A major and A minor are parallel keys*. 7. *a.* of or pertaining to operations within a computer that are performed simultaneously: *parallel processing*. *b.* pertaining to or supporting the transfer of electronic data several bits at a time, (disting. from *serial*). —*n.* 8. a parallel line or plane. 9. anything parallel or comparable in direction, course, nature, or tendency, to something else. 10. any of the imaginary lines bearing E and W on the earth's surface, parallel to the equator, that mark the latitude. 11. something identical or similar in essential respects: *a case without a parallel*. 12. correspondence or analogy. 13. a comparison of things as if regarded side by side. 14. an arrangement of an electrical circuit whereby all positive terminals are connected to one point and all negative ones to another. 15. a pair of vertical parallel lines (||) used in printing as a reference mark. —*v.t.* 16. to provide a parallel for; match. 17. to be in a parallel course to: *The road parallels the river*. 18. to form a parallel to; equal. 19. to show the similarity of; compare. 20. to make parallel. —*adv.* 21. in a parallel course or manner. [1540-50; < L *parallelus* < Gk *parallēlos* side by side = *para-* *PAR-* + *allēlos* one another] —**par'al-lel'ly**, *adv.*

parallel bars, *n.pl.* a gymnasium apparatus consisting of two horizontal bars on uprights, used for various exercises. [1865-70]

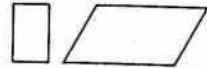
par-al-lel-e-pi-ped (par'ə lel'ə pī'pid, -pī'pid), *n.* a prism with six faces, all parallelograms. [1560-70; < Gk *parallēleptepedon* body with parallel surfaces]

parallel evolution, *n.* the independent development of closely corresponding adaptive features in two or more groups of organisms that evolved in different but equivalent habitats. [1960-65]

par-al-lel-ism (par'ə le liz'əm, -lə liz'-'), *n.* 1. the fact or condition of being parallel; agreement in character, direction, etc. 2. the position or relation of parallels. 3. a parallel or comparison. 4. the philosophical theory that mental and physical processes are concomitant but not causally related. 5. the repetition of a syntactic structure for rhetorical effect. 6. PARALLEL EVOLUTION. [1600-10] —**par'al-lel'ist**, *n.*

par-al-lel-o-gram (par'ə lel'ə gram'), *n.* a quadrilateral having both pairs of opposite sides parallel to each other. [1560-70; < LL *parallelogrammum* < Gk *parallēlógrammon*]

parallelogram



pa-ral-y-sis (pə ral'ə sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz'). 1. *a.* a loss or impairment of movement or sensation in a body part, caused by injury or disease of the nerves, brain, or spinal cord. *b.* a disease characterized by this, esp. palsy. 2. a state of helpless stoppage or inability to act. [1515-25; < L < Gk *paralysis* = *paralyein* to loosen (i.e., disable) on one side (*para-* *PARA-* + *lyein* to loosen) + *-sis* -*sis*; cf. *PALSY*]

paral'ysis ag'i-tans (aj'i tanz'), *n.* PARKINSON'S DISEASE. [< NL: lit., shaking paralysis]

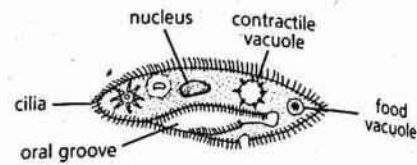
par-a-lyt-ic (par'ə lit'ik), *n.* 1. a person affected with paralysis. —*adj.* 2. affected with or subject to paralysis. 3. pertaining to or of the nature of paralysis. [1300-50; ME *paralitik* < L *paralyticus* < Gk *paralytikós* = *paraly-* (see *PARALYSIS*) + *-tikos* -*tic*] —**par'a-lyt'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par-a-lyze (par'ə līz'), *v.t.*, **-lyzed**, **-lyzing**. 1. to affect with paralysis. 2. to bring to a condition of helpless stoppage or inability to act. Also, esp. Brit., **par'a-lyse**. [1795-1805; back formation from *PARALYSIS*] —**par'a-lyz-a'tion**, *n.* —**par'a-lyz'er**, *n.*

par-a-mag-net (par'ə mag'nit, par'ə mag'), *n.* a body or substance that, placed in a magnetic field, possesses magnetization in direct pro-

portion to the field strength. [1905-10] —**par'a-mag-net-ic** (-net'ik), *adj.*

par-a-me-ci-um (par'ə mē'shē əm, -shəm, -sē əm), *n.*, *pl.* **-ia** (-shē ə, -sē ə). a freshwater protozoan of the genus *Paramecium*, having an oval body with a long, deep oral groove and a fringe of cilia. [1745-55; < NL < Gk *paramēkēs* oblong, oval (*para-* *PARA-* + *mēkēs*, *adj.* der. of *mēkos* length) + *-ium* -*ium*]



paramecium

par-a-med-ic (par'ə med'ik), *n.* a person who is trained to assist a physician or to give first aid or other health care in the absence of a physician. [1950-55, Amer.; *PARA(MEDICAL)* + *medic*]

par-a-med-i-cal (par'ə med'ikəl), *adj.* related to the medical profession in a secondary or supplementary capacity. [1920-25]

par-am-e-ter (pə ram'i tər), *n.* 1. *a.* a constant or variable term in a mathematical function that determines the specific form of the function but not its general nature, as *a* in $f(x) = ax$, where *a* determines only the slope of the line described by $f(x)$. *b.* one of the independent variables in a set of parametric equations. 2. a variable entering into the mathematical form of any statistical distribution such that the possible values of the variable correspond to different distributions. 3. a variable that must be given a specific value during the execution of either a computer program or a procedure within a program. 4. *Usual parameters*, limits or boundaries; guidelines: *to keep within the parameters of the discussion*. 5. a determining characteristic; factor: *a useful parameter for judging long-term success*. [1650-60; < NL *parametrum*. See *PARA-*, *-meter*] —**par-a-met-ric** (par'ə me'trik), *adj.* —**par-a-met-ric**, *adj.* —**Usage**. The use of *PARAMETER* in the newer senses, "limits" or "characteristic" is often strongly criticized. Though the criticized uses are now well established both in educated speech and in edited writing, it is easy to substitute "limits" or "characteristics" if desired.

par-am-e-ter-ize (pə ram'i tər'īz'), *v.t.*, **-ized**, **-izing**, to describe by the use of parameters. [1935-40] —**par-am-e-ter-i-za'tion**, *n.*

param'etric equa'tion, *n.* one of two or more equations expressing the location of a point on a curve or surface by determining each coordinate separately. [1905-10]

par-a-mil-i-tar-y (par'ə mil'i tər'ē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* **-tar-ies**. —*adj.* 1. of or designating an organization operating in place of, as a supplement to, or in a manner resembling a regular military force. —*n.* 2. a person employed in such a force. [1930-35]

par-am-ne-sia (par'am nē'zhə), *n.* 1. a distortion of memory in which fact and fantasy are confused. 2. the inability to recall the correct meanings of words. [1885-90]

par-a-morph (par'ə mōrf'), *n.* a mineral pseudomorph formed by a change in crystal structure but not chemical composition. [1875-80]

—**par'a-mor'phic**, **par'a-mor'phous**, *adj.* —**par'a-morph-ism**, *n.*

par-a-mount (par'ə maunt'), *adj.* 1. chief in importance or impact; supreme; preeminent. 2. above others in rank or authority; superior. —*n.* 3. a supreme ruler; overlord. [1525-35; < AF *paramont* above = *par-* *PER-* + *a mont* < L *ad montem* to the mountain, hence, upward, above; see *AD-*, *MOUNT*] —**par'a-mount-ly**, *adv.* —**Syn.** See *DOMINANT*.

par-a-mour (par'ə mōōr'), *n.* 1. an illicit lover. 2. any lover. [1530-1300; ME, from the phrase *par amour* by or through love < OF]

par-a-myx-o-vi-rus (par'ə mik'sə vī'rās, -mik'sə vī'r-), *n.*, *pl.* **-ruses**. any of various RNA-containing viruses of the family *Paramyoviridae*, distinguished by a helical nucleocapsid surrounded by an envelope; includes viruses causing measles and mumps. Also called *myxovirus*. [1960-65]

pa-rang (pär'äng), *n.* a large, heavy knife used as a tool or weapon in Malaysia and Indonesia. [1850-55; < Malay]

par-a-noi-a (par'ə noi'ə), *n.* 1. a mental disorder characterized by systematized delusions ascribing hostile intentions to others, often linked with a sense of mission. 2. baseless or excessive distrust of others. [1805-15; < NL < Gk *paranoia* madness: See *PARA-*, *NOUS*, -*ia*]

par-a-noid (par'ə noid'), *adj.* 1. Also, **par'a-noi'dal**. of, like, or suffering from paranoia. —*n.* 2. a person suffering from paranoia. [1900-05; *PARANOIA* (A) + *-oid*, with base and suffix merged]

par-a-nor-mal (par'ə nōr'məl), *adj.* of or pertaining to events or perceptions occurring without scientific explanation, as clairvoyance or extrasensory perception. [1915-20] —**par'a-nor-mal-ly**, *adv.*

par-a-nymph (par'ə nīm'f), *n.* 1. a groomsman or a bridesmaid (in ancient Greece) *a.* a friend who accompanied the bridegroom when he went to bring home the bride. *b.* a bridesmaid who escorted the bride to the bridegroom. [1585-95; < LL *paranymphus* < Gk *paranymphos* groomsman, bridesmaid, lit., person beside the bride. See *PARA-*, *NYMPH*]

par-a-pa-re-sis (par'ə pə rē'sis, -par'ə sis), *n.* partial paralysis, esp. of the lower limbs.

par-a-pet (par'ə pit, -pet'), *n.* 1. *a.* a wall or elevation in a fortification, esp. one at the outer edge of a rampart. 2. any low protective wall or barrier at the edge of a balcony, roof, bridge, or the like.

